Quiz 6 - Chapter 4 – Voting and Elections  
  
1. For Texas primaries, the state party chair and the state executive committee of each party   
a. conduct a drawing to determine the order of the names on the ballot.   
b. certify the ballot to the county-level officials.   
c. canvass the election returns after the primary.   
d. All of the above are correct.   
  
2. To win a Texas primary election, a candidate must receive   
a. a plurality of the popular votes.   
b. the most votes.   
c. 50 percent plus one of the votes.   
d. two-thirds of the vote.   
  
3. A political party’s ultimate aim is to   
a. canvass voters.   
b. finance party candidates.   
c. nominate candidates in the primary or convention and get them elected.   
d. serve as advisors to county administrators.   
  
4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is held when one of the two top contenders of a second primary did not receive a majority of the votes.   
a. direct primary   
b. primary   
c. runoff primary   
d. second primary   
  
5. A closed primary allows only those individuals who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to participate.   
a. are registered voters   
b. possess a voter registration card   
c. are first-time voters   
d. are party members   
  
6. What type of primary allows a voter to choose on election day which primary they will participate?   
a. Closed primary   
b. Semiclosed primary   
c. Open primary   
d. Crossover voting primary   
  
7. What is it technically called when a person who identifies with one political party opts to vote in the other party’s primary to influence its outcome?   
a. Preventative voting   
b. Crossover voting   
c. Party busting voting   
d. This cannot be legally done in Texas.   
  
8. Texas does not have term limits for which office?   
a. ​Governor   
b. ​State House of Representative   
c. ​State senator   
d. ​All of the above   
  
9. In presidential election years, which of the following offices is not on the Texas ballot?   
a. The entire Texas House   
b. One-half of the Texas Senate   
c. The Texas Governor   
d. The entire Texas delegation to the U.S. House   
  
10. All special elections in the state   
a. are nonpartisan elections.   
b. are held only after a primary election.   
c. require only a plurality of the votes.   
d. require run-offs.   
  
11. To win the general election, a candidate must win with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the votes.   
a. an absolute majority   
b. two-thirds   
c. a plurality   
d. a simple majority   
  
12. General elections in Texas are held on the   
a. Tuesday after the first Monday in November of odd-numbered years.   
b. Monday after the first Tuesday in November of odd-numbered years.   
c. Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even-numbered years.   
d. Monday after the first Tuesday in November of even-numbered years.   
  
13. The chief election officer of the state is the   
a. registrar of voters.   
b. comptroller of public accounts.   
c. speaker of the house.   
d. secretary of state.   
  
14. A type of ballot used in a general election where all of the candidates from each party are listed in parallel columns is called   
a. party-column ballot.   
b. office-block ballot.   
c. nonpartisan column ballot.   
d. straight party voting.   
  
15. Minor political parties in the state prefer the office-block ballot because it   
a. makes voting easier.   
b. makes straight-ticket voting for the major parties more difficult.   
c. makes the major parties more accountable.   
d. encourages voting.   
  
15. Which of the following statements about Texas elections is incorrect?   
a. Getting off an election ballot can be as difficult as getting on.   
b. For any party that received at least 5 percent of the vote for any statewide office in the previous general election, the full slate of candidates is placed on the ballot automatically.   
c. Write-in candidates are not listed on the ballot.   
d. The process of gaining access to the ballot by third parties is simple in Texas.   
  
16. New political parties in Texas must complete all of the following requirements to get their candidates on the general election ballot except   
a. ​hold a convention.   
b. ​must file with the secretary of state a list of supporters equal to 1 percent of the total vote for governor in the last general election.   
c. ​show that persons listed as supporters have not participated in the activities (primaries or conventions) of either of the two major political parties.   
d. ​have each page of their nominating petitions notarized.   
  
17. For a name to be placed on the general election ballot, a candidate must be either a party nominee or an independent and   
a. ​have a party platform.   
b. ​hold a party convention.   
c. ​win 10 percent of any statewide office.   
d. ​win 5 percent of any statewide office.   
  
18. In 2002, the U.S. Department of Justice ordered Harris County to provide ballots (and voting material) in which language?   
a. Vietnamese   
b. Spanish   
c. Mandarin   
d. Korean   
  
19. A number of Texas counties introduced electronic voting in the 2002 midterm election because   
a. too many Republicans were winning statewide offices.   
b. a number of lawsuits were filed by Democrats.   
c. of the possibility of similar problems that occurred in Florida during the 2000 election.   
d. too many candidates were requesting recounts.   
  
20. Specific Texas laws regarding recounts in elections allow each of the following except   
a. a candidate can request a recount if he or she loses by less than 10 percent.   
b. the candidate who requests a recount is required to pay for the recount.   
c. a manual recount must be used.   
d. canvassing authorities are given very little discretion when interpreting an indentation on the chad. 